

cannot assent to M. Bibron's referring this species to the genus *Cistudo*. These undersides evidently represent two distinct species; and the upper figure of the two shows the very cross suture the existence of which Mr. Bell denies.

The lower figures represent the sternum of *Cyclemys orbiculata*, with the lobes, especially the hinder ones, narrower than the openings in the thorax.

The upper figure represents a species where the lobes are broad and rounded, and nearly as broad as the aperture in the thorax.

It indicates the existence of a species which has not occurred to me, and to which the name of *C. Bellii* may be applied. Perhaps it is one of the specimens which he received from either Madras or Bombay; for he says he has received them from those countries as well as from China; and I have not seen any specimens of the genus from either of these two localities.

All the three specimens of this species in the British Museum have the lobes of the sternum narrow, like the lower figure. The figure of the shell with the animal in Mr. Bell's work better represents *Cyclemys Oldhamii* than the depressed, flattened *C. orbiculata* of Java.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes on Pustularia rosea, Gray, and Hyalonema.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

IN Mr. Dallas's translation of Prof. Schultze's paper on *Polytrema miniaceum* (Annals, ser. 3. vol. xii. p. 411), it is stated that I have given to *Polytrema miniaceum* the new name of *Pustularia rosea*. This is a mistake: *Pustularia* is quite distinct from *Polytrema*. The latter genus is well known to me. *Pustularia*, if a Foraminifer, is nearly allied in external form to the genus *Lepralia*, and very unlike the massive *Polytrema*.

Having my pen in my hand, I may observe that I cannot agree with Prof. M. Schultze in regarding the spicula in *Carpenteria* or *Polytrema* as parasitic and part of a Sponge, any more than I can agree with him and Dr. Bowerbank in regarding the fibres of *Hyalonema* as the spicula of a Sponge which is covered with a parasitic *Zoanthus*.

Note on Ophiolepis gracilis (Allman), from the Brick-Clay of Seafeld. By ROBERT WALKER.

Specimens of this Starfish were found for the first time, about a year ago, in brick-clay near Dunbar. Prof. Allman described the species at a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in March last. The following remarks will show the condition of the Seafeld specimens, and may assist in determining the species, if found in other quarters.

None of the specimens have the disks sufficiently preserved to show clearly the arrangement of the dorsal plates; and in one or two instances only can the form of the radial shields be made out. Their